

all the gun crews took up their stations ready for any possible trenchery. The leading destroyer, in response to a signal from the Admiral, turned and fired the way toward England and the submarines were ordered to follow. They immediately did so. The surrender had been accomplished.

Each cruiser turned and keeping a careful lookout steamed toward Harwich. On one of the largest of the submarines, which carried 25 men, twenty-three crew and one gun, were counted on the deck. The craft was estimated to be nearly 300 feet in length. Its number had been painted out.

An Impressive Spectacle.

Near the lightship three large British seaplanes, followed by an airplane, were observed. The Harwich force and the seaplanes and airship made a most impressive sight. One of the submarines was seen to send up a couple of carrier pigeons and at once a signal was flashed from the Admiral that it had no right to do this.

When the ships had cleared the mine field and entered the war zone, the "paravanes" were hauled aboard. On reaching a point some twenty miles off Harwich the ships dropped anchor and Capt. Addison came out on the warship Maidstone.

A British submarine was then put on board the crewmen to take them into Harwich. With the exception of the engine room, each German submarine remained on deck. The submarines were then taken through the gates of the harbor and the German sailors transferred to the transports which will take them back to Germany.

As the U-boats went through the mine field, the war zone was run up, and each of the German flag under command at the transfer was required to send a declaration to the effect that its vessel was in running order, that its personnel was intact, that its torpedoes were unloaded and that the torpedo tubes were safe.

Orders had been issued forbidding any demonstration and these instructions were obeyed to the letter. There was complete silence as the submarines transferred and as the crews were transferred. So ended an historic event and the first portion of the German submarine fleet is now in the hands of the British navy.

GERMAN DEFEAT ON SEA LAID TO TIRPITZ

Skagerrak Battle Lost, Admits Capt. Persius, by Admiral's Blunders.

COULDN'T FIGHT AGAIN Boast of Navy's Prowess Rested on Bluff and Lies, Says Critic.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Capt. Persius, the German naval critic, has chosen the moment when the fleet vessels of the German navy are about to be surrendered to the Allies to publish in the Berlin Tageblatt a sensational article containing revelations regarding the German fleet. Capt. Persius would like to see the German fleet would be able in a second Skagerrak battle to beat the British fleet rested upon the bluff and lies of the naval authorities.

In August, 1914, Germany had about 1,000,000 tonnage in warships, the writer points out, while Great Britain had more than double that, and thanks to the mistakes of Von Tirpitz the German material was quite inferior to the British. In the Skagerrak battle, he declares, the German fleet was saved from destruction partly by good leadership and partly by favorable weather conditions.

Had the weather been clear or Admiral von Scheer's leadership less able the destruction of the whole German navy would have resulted. The long range British guns would have completely smashed the lighter armed German ships. As it was, the losses of the German fleet were enormous, and on June 1, Capt. Persius says, it was clear to every thinking man that the Skagerrak battle must be the only general naval engagement of the war.

Battleship Building Stopped. On all sides, continues the writer, Admiral von Tirpitz was advised to construct only submarines, but he remained obstinate. On October 1 (1915) several members of the Reichstag made an earnest appeal to the army command to stop the building of battleships. In the meantime so great a scarcity of material had arisen that it became necessary to disband a number of the battleships and take the metal. In this manner, at the beginning of 1916, twenty-three battleships had been disarmed, as well as one newly built cruiser.

At the beginning of this year, Capt. Persius says, the German navy consisted of one dreadnought and battleships of the Helgoland, Kaiser and Maximus types, and some few battle cruisers. All the ships which von Tirpitz had constructed from 1897 to 1905 at a cost of innumerable millions had been destroyed and the U-boats that had been constructed had proved unable to fight against British warships.

Admiral von Tirpitz's policy during his period of command was to build up a fleet of submarines and a few battle cruisers, constructed very few submarines, work being continued only on the construction of submarines of the large type, but in official quarters it was still stated that Germany possessed an enormous number of U-boats and that the losses were virtually nil.

Supply of Submarines. That was not true, the writer admits. In 1917, he states, 83 submarines were constructed while 124 were destroyed, and in October 1918, in February, 1918, she had 136 and in June of the same year 133, according to Capt. Persius's figures.

Only a small percentage of these submarines were actively operating at any given time, Capt. Persius asserts. In January, 1917, for instance, when conditions were favorable for submarine work, only 12 per cent. were active while 50 per cent. were in harbor, 38 per cent. under repairs and 20 per cent. "incapacitated."

Submarine crews, he says, were not sufficiently educated and trained and they looked with distrust upon the war. In the last months, he reveals, it was very difficult to get men for submarine work, as experienced seamen looked upon the submarine warfare as a political stupidity.

Capt. Persius tells of the mutiny that broke out at the beginning of this month when the German navy was ordered out for attack. Had the seamen obeyed, the writer remarks, innumerable lives would have been lost, and he declares that every German sailor therefore is of the opinion that the seamen of November 5 rendered an invaluable service to their country.

POLES BATTLE HARD TO REGAIN LEMBERG Allies May Act to Curb Ukrainians in Galicia.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Since the capture of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, by the Ukrainians on November 1 fighting has continued there between the Ukrainians and the Poles. The Ukrainians, according to Austrian newspapers quoted in a Vienna despatch dated Monday by the Daily Mail.

Lemberg was taken by surprise. Polish leaders attempted to recapture the city. Both sides are using artillery and German officers are helping the Ukrainians. All traffic to and from Lemberg has been stopped and the residents are unable to leave their homes.

The rattle of machine guns has been continuous and there was fierce fighting for possession of the town hall, post office, diet building and Governor's palace, parts of the buildings being destroyed.

The Ukrainians outnumber the Poles, and was declared in Vienna on Monday that Lemberg was entirely in the hands of the Ukrainians.

The Ukrainians have also captured Czernowicz, capital of Bukovina, and Bolestaw, while fighting is in progress at Przemyśl, Kolomea and Stanislaw.

The correspondent says the fighting in Galicia seems to be a case for allied intervention.

GERMANS GREET YANKEES' ADVANCE

Continued from First Page.

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Met Former Kansan.

A man came up to our car and said his name was John Muller and that he formerly lived in Kansas. Children followed our car waving French flags and cheering.

It was most embarrassing. The signs were all in German, as had been the case from the time we crossed the border into German Lorraine. But everybody came into touch with spoke French.

All talked of the republic that was coming in Germany, and one inhabitant said many of the German soldiers were withdrawing under red flags instead of the imperial emblem of the German empire.

Leaving each we found a beautiful winding highway, along which we glided for twenty minutes. Huge trees were on either side, hiding much of what was going on around the sharp curves. Suddenly we ran into the rear end of the German infantry on the march toward the fatherland. It was useless to yell off, as we were too close.

Soldiers Lend Assistance.

So we ran our car directly up to the last supply wagon, from which two German non-commissioned officers jumped and approached our car.

Correspondent Wood, who was in the front seat, leaned over and politely in German informed them we had missed our road. He showed them our map and one of the Germans, who spoke English, indicated that we were within a few kilometers of Luxembourg. He told us the right direction to Lorraine, where he was sure we could find the American troops. They even called directions to our driver as he turned the car in the middle of the road.

Near each we encountered the German army again, this time an artillery column, and we slipped through without asking any questions. Once upon the right road we soon reached the little town of Hausen, where we found the American outposts from the Thirty-second Division.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Schneller of Neenah, Wis., greeted us with the information that we had got into each just two days ahead of the schedule of the American Army, and to him we gave what information of the German army we had obtained beyond our lines.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—A continuous procession of German troops is passing through Limburg, home of the German army, according to the Handelsblad. At least 100,000 will cross the border near Roosteren, where they will be disarmed by the Dutch army, which is prevailing by direction of the officers.

GERMANS AND TURKS BRUTAL TO CAPTIVES Prisoners Are Released Without Food or Clothing.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

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LONDON, Nov. 20.—An increasingly painful impression is caused by the increasing stream of prisoners of war, British, French and American, who are sent to the hands of the enemy.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, then commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He served ten months and then came to the United States, but was ordered deported.

Mr. James came to this country from Paris and personally pleaded the case of Mylius before Secretary Nagle. The appeal resulted in Mylius being permitted to enter this country.

Prior to his confinement in the German prison camp Mr. James had been married at Malta with the eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour.

These latter prisoners were all captured at Kut-el-Amara, so it is certain they passed living in Turkish hands, but no word has been heard from them.

The Kut prisoners were forced to march across the desert to Asia Minor without food or medical attention. As a result, the "White Paper" says, "Parties of men were lying exhausted under any shelter they could find in all stages of dysentery and starvation—some dying, some dead, half clothed and without boots, having sold everything to buy a little milk."

The survivors were forced to work at tunnelling on the Baghdad railway. Who no one could be made of them they were sent to camps in the interior, being forced to march across the Taurus mountains. An Austrian officer describing the march said: "It was a scene from Dante's 'Inferno.'"

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FRENCH REACH RHINE; OCCUPY NEU BRISACH

Are Also Within Short Distance of Strasbourg.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The official statement on the advance of the French troops, issued to-day, says:

Our troops to-day moving on their left beyond Givet, pushed their advance to the line of Vanocennes, Fromettes and Masoude. Eight thousand allied prisoners were concentrated at Givet, and important war material was found there, including batteries, tanks and machine guns.

Further east we occupied the towns of Neufchateau and Etalle, where our entry was greeted with great manifestations of sympathy.

The line reached by the heads of the columns to-day is marked by Verlain, Longjumeau, Delle and Habsy la Vieille.

In Lorraine we have pushed forward detachments to St. Avold, Kochers, Forbach and Sarrebruck (Saarbrücken).

In Alsace our troops have reached Obernai, southwest of Strasbourg. On the left bank of the Rhine we have occupied Neu Brisach and Hunsbuehl St. Louis (Hunsbuehl). Everywhere there were joyful manifestations evidencing the attachment of the populations to France.

YANKEES CROSS TO LUXEMBURG DUCHY

Continued from First Page.

infantry, and the American force is prepared for any eventuality. The advance of the German army is regarded by both officers and men, however, as nothing more than an ordinary march.

The latest reports on the movements of the German army indicate they are retreating in full compliance with the terms of the armistice. It is reported that in some towns on the line of the enemy the troops still in the battle area, but many detachments have reached the camps established last year, where there are ample cantonments and hospitals and where large supplies of fuel are available.

Will Be Quartered in Huts.

Here the men will be made as comfortable as possible in well heated huts. These camps are located along lines of railway, which simplifies the transport and supply problem. After their hardships in the Argonne the troops will be happy in their new surroundings, and will have plenty of food.

Gen. March's announcement regarding the demobilization of some untold number of convalescent sick and wounded is causing optimistic speculation. It is thought probable that men may be returned home who are now making arrangements for Thanksgiving Day and Christmas celebrations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The following report from Gen. Pershing, under Tuesday's date, was received to-day:

On the front of the Third Army the day passed without incident, our troops occupying the general line Etalle-St. Lager-Longwy-Audun le Roman-Briey.

BURGOMASTER MAX HAILED IN BRUSSELS

King Albert Makes His Formal Entry Into Antwerp.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20.—After fifty months of captivity in Germany, Burgomaster Max of Brussels came into his own Sunday, Nov. 17, to be received by King Albert at the Hotel de Ville, which was covered with flags. The Dutch Minister, many prominent citizens and officers of the allied armies were present.

METZ A FRENCH CITY AS PETAIN ENTERS

German Rulers' Statues Rolled In Dust by Populace Preparing Welcome.

Former Kaiser Marked Greeting to Allied Troops Unbroken Pageant of Joy, Day and Night.

By the Associated Press.

Metz, Nov. 19.—The historic event accomplished at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when Marshal Petain, commander in chief of the French armies, made his entry into Metz, the great stronghold of Lorraine and the pivot of Germany's effort to crush France, may be said more than any other happening to concentrate the victory of the Allies in this war. The occasion, in which the French commander-in-chief for the first time as a Marshal of France, also gave rise to one of the most picturesque demonstrations ever carried out by the people of Lorraine.

Early in the morning all the roads leading to Metz were crowded with Lorrainers on their way to the city to raise their voices there for Marshal Petain and his army. People unaccustomed to any tongue other than the German for years began to sing and brush up their knowledge of French in preparation for this occasion, and although the majority of the population undoubtedly has a perfect acquaintance with no other tongue than the German, little of that language was heard in the streets to-day.

Other things German had disappeared overnight, including the statues of the German rulers, which had been hauled down by the citizens. William I. had toppled over from the horse of his equestrian monument, while Frederick III., who for many years had pointed a menacing finger at France from the pedestal upon which he stood, had come down with a rope around his neck. Former Emperor William II. was still left to figure grotesquely as a statue on the facade of the cathedral. The hands had been chained during the night and thro then had been pulled down by the inscription: "Sie trauert die deutsche Nation." On the other hand, flags were flying from the statues of German heroes still standing in Metz.

Early Welcome Prepared.

These preparations were made last night after the departure of the Germans, and to-day every inhabitant of the city, with the exception of those of German origin, was out early in readiness to receive Marshal Petain.

The Marshal made his triumphal entry together with a staff of allied officers at the head of the famous Iron Division, the Thirty-ninth Division of the Twentieth Army Corps. Following was a long procession of Lorraine soldiers and other groups, including a great number of girls in the national costume of Lorraine.

This procession met the Marshal at the Port de France and conducted him in triumph to the Esplanade, where, surrounded by a remarkable group of generals and other high officers, he received the troops that had earned the honor by contributing to the victory of the Allies on almost every battlefield of France.

The day was one of notable enthusiasm throughout. Bands with torches appeared as soon as the light began to fade and jubilant processions continued to circulate through the town until midnight.

WOUNDED AMERICANS IN METZ. Y. M. C. A. Rushes Supplies to Fifty Neglected Men.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Fifty American wounded prisoners were found in Metz. The Young Men's Christian Association took charge of them.

Willard Williams, New York, and Dr. Dunning, Portland, Me., Y. M. C. A. workers, were the first Americans to enter Metz. Selma, Somerville and Tracy, New York, and J. E. Hill, Iowa, women Y. M. C. A. workers, arriving later.

Twelve walking cases were transported to Nancy. Supplies of chocolate and other things were rushed to Metz for the American wounded, who had received little attention. Two of the walking cases are Harry Zuckerman, 32 Seventh street, New York, and D. Ferreira, Hayward, Cal.

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